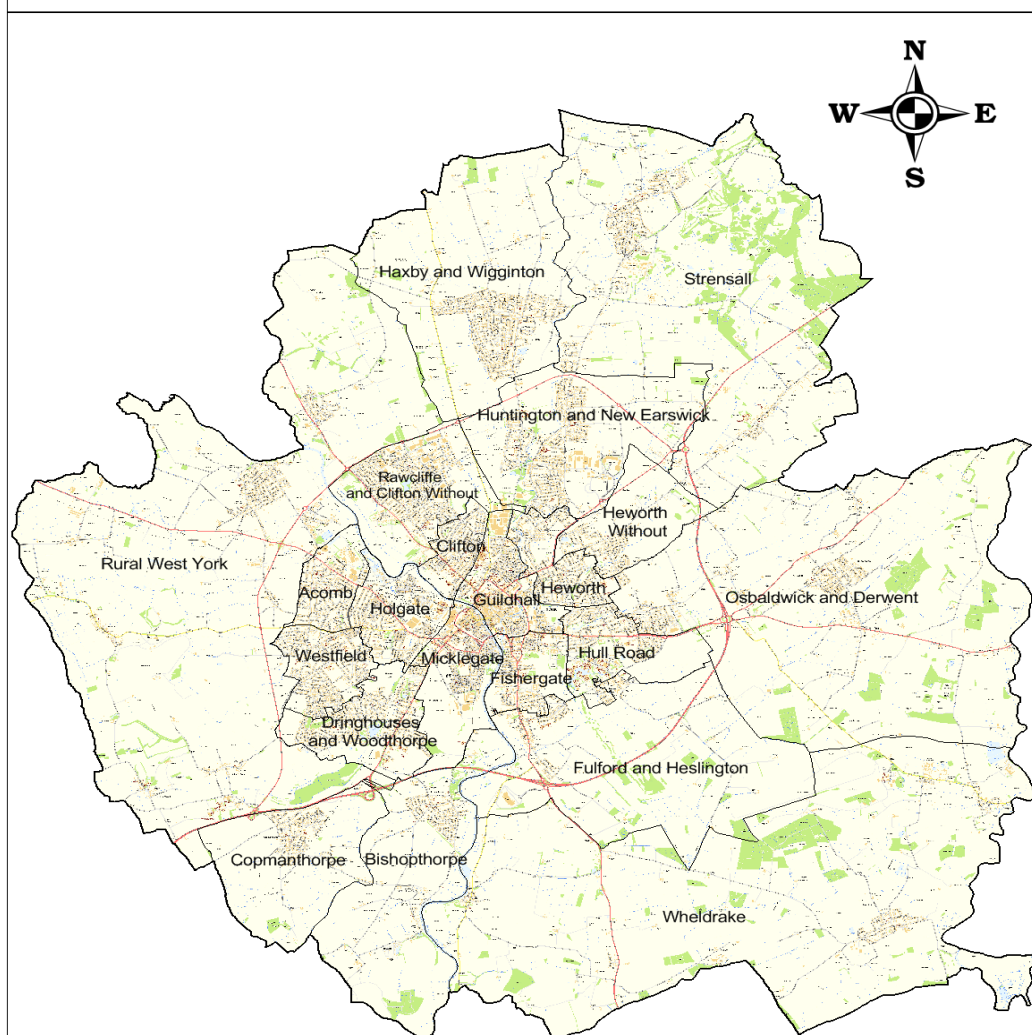




## Summary

- York has 204,439 residents with 9.8% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.9% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £537.41 was the Average Weekly Household Income in 2011/2012 (£405.83 in 2007/2008).
- 66% own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, 18% are private renters and 14% are social tenants.
- 73.5% of residents have a NVQ level 1 - 4 qualification and 18.0% have no qualifications at all.
- 10.6% of children live in poverty and there are 9.0% of households in fuel poverty.
- 6.9% of the working population (aged 16-64) claim out of work benefits and 0.8% claim job seekers allowance.

## York Wards



0 1  
kilometres

Scale: 1:102,700

Produced by

Business Intelligence Hub

Created

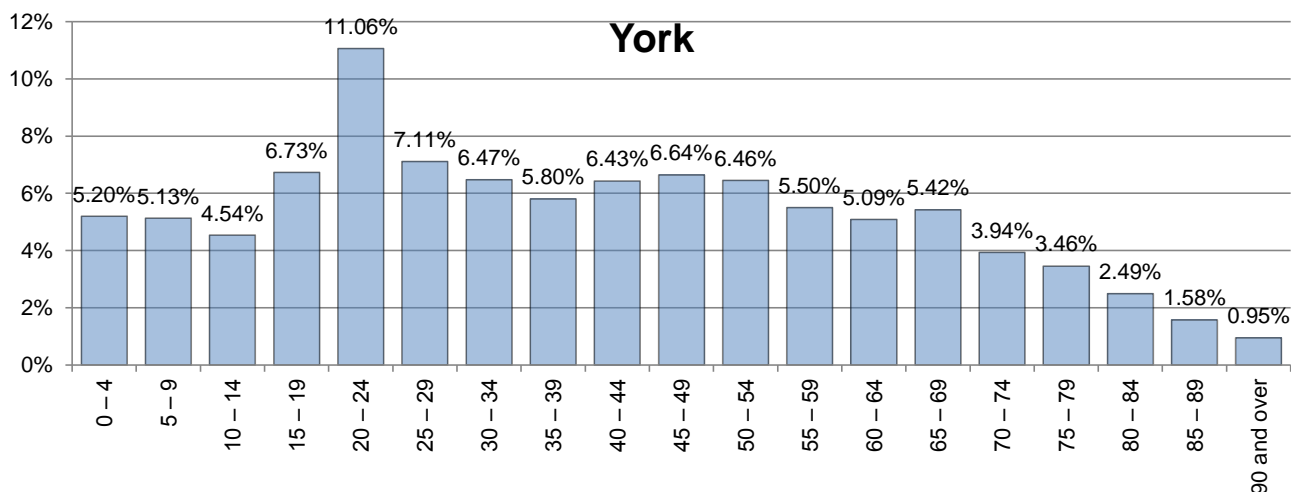
26/02/2016

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## York Profile

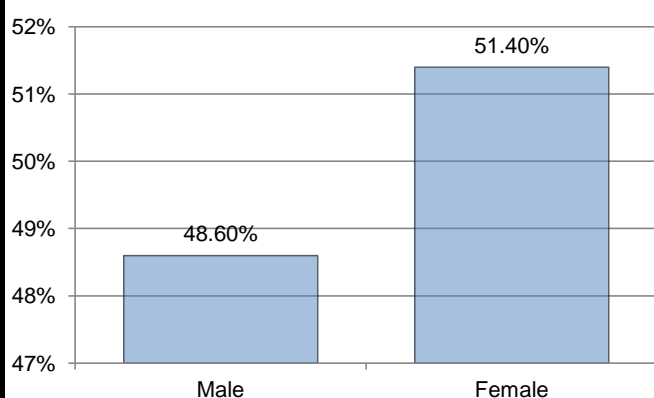
### Population by Age



Source: ONS - 2014 Ward population estimates

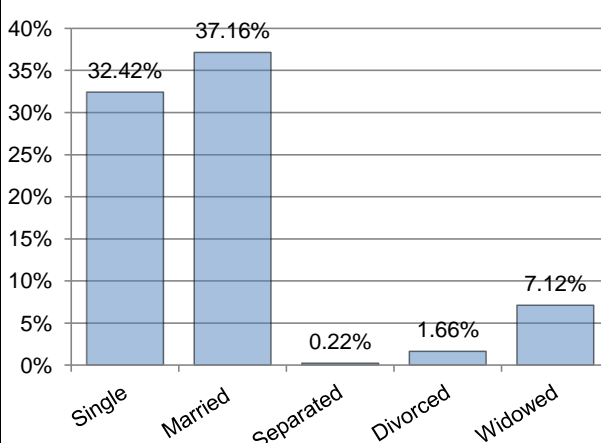
## Census 2011 Update

### Gender



Source: Census 2011

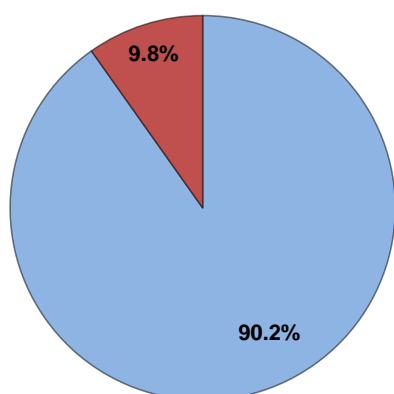
### Marital Status



Source: Census 2011

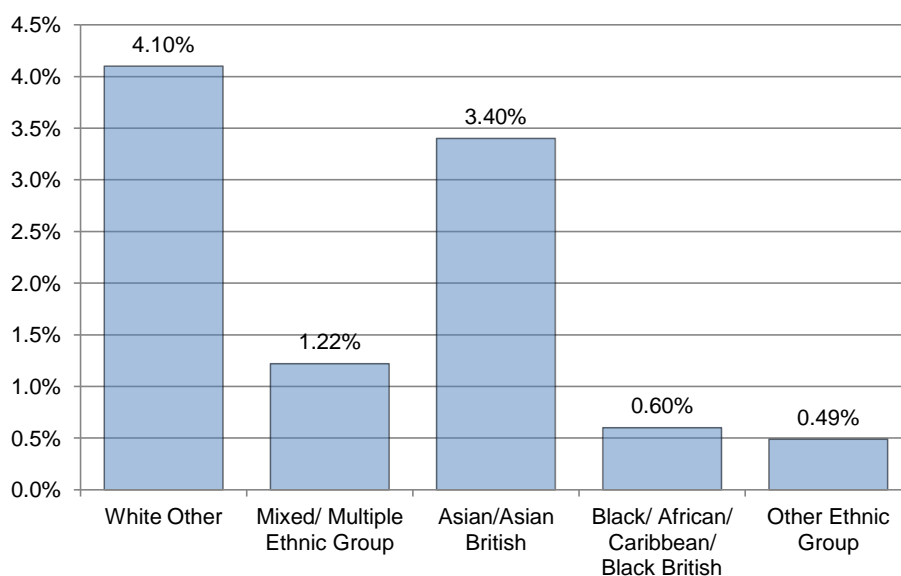
## Ethnicity

### Ethnicity



■ White British  
■ BME Community

### BME Community (does not include White British)

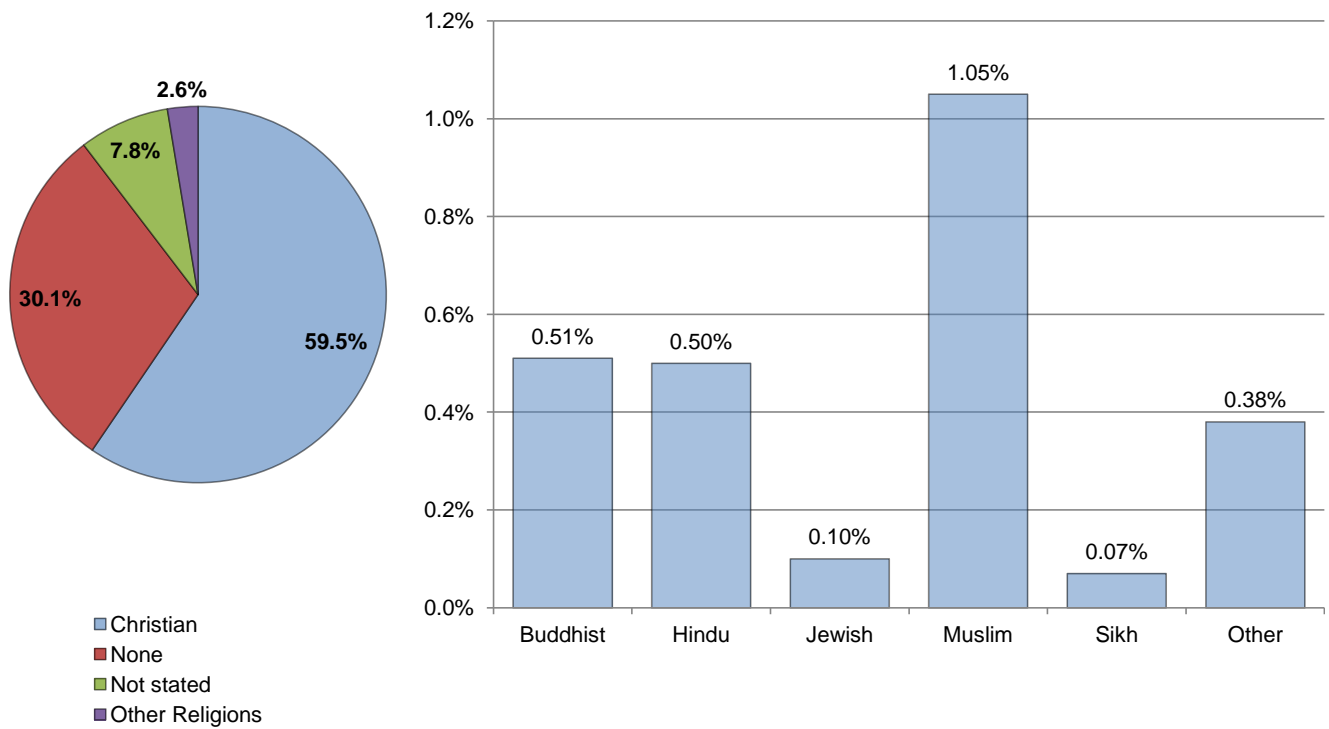


Source: Census 2011

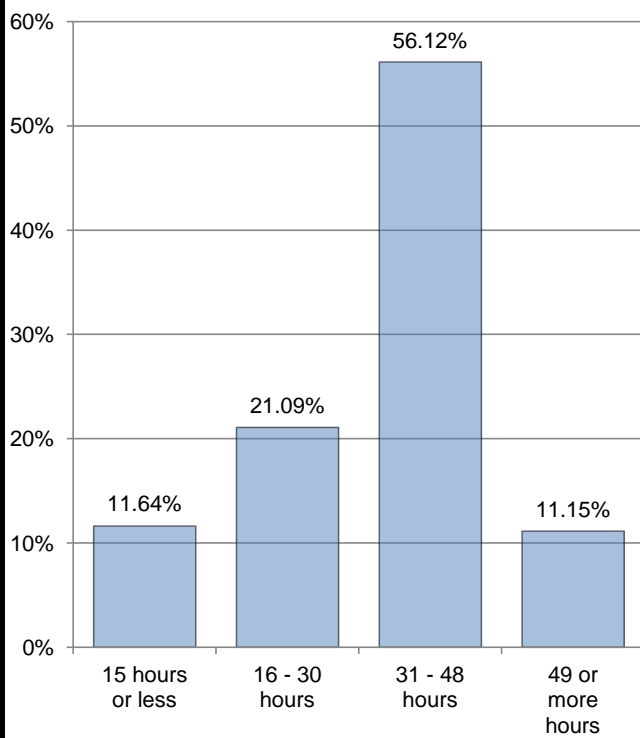


## Religion

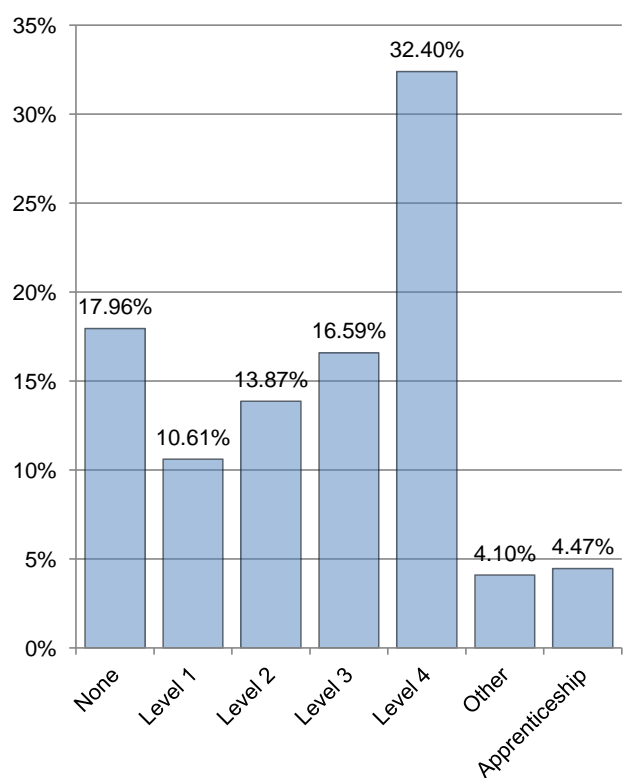
### Other Religions



## Hours Worked



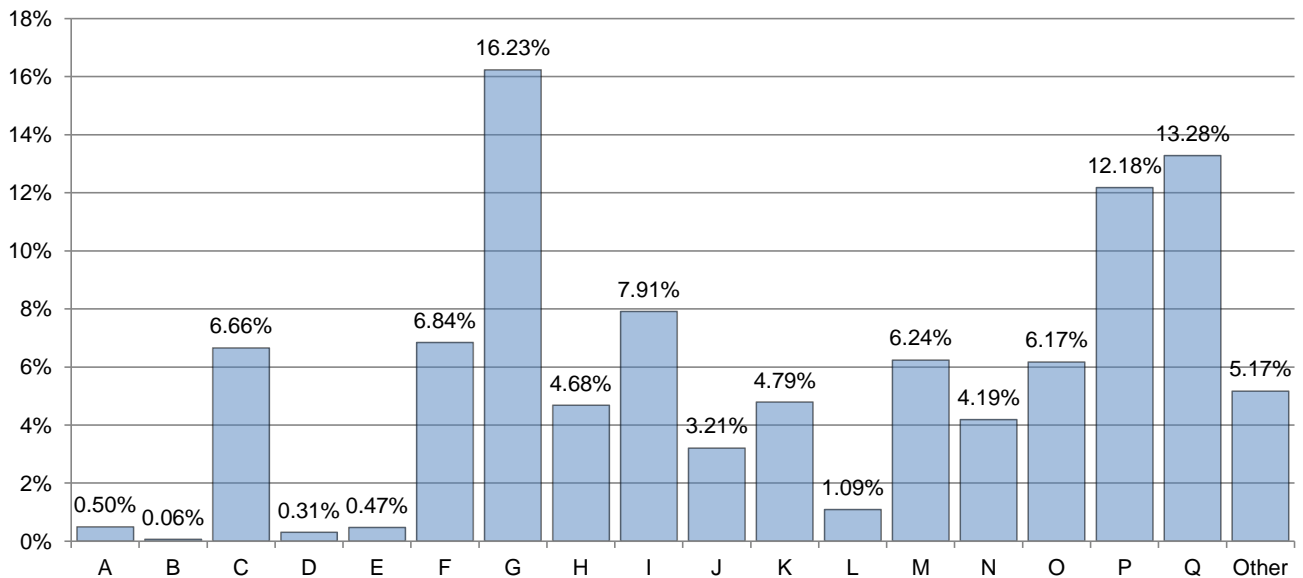
## Qualifications



## York Profile



### Industry



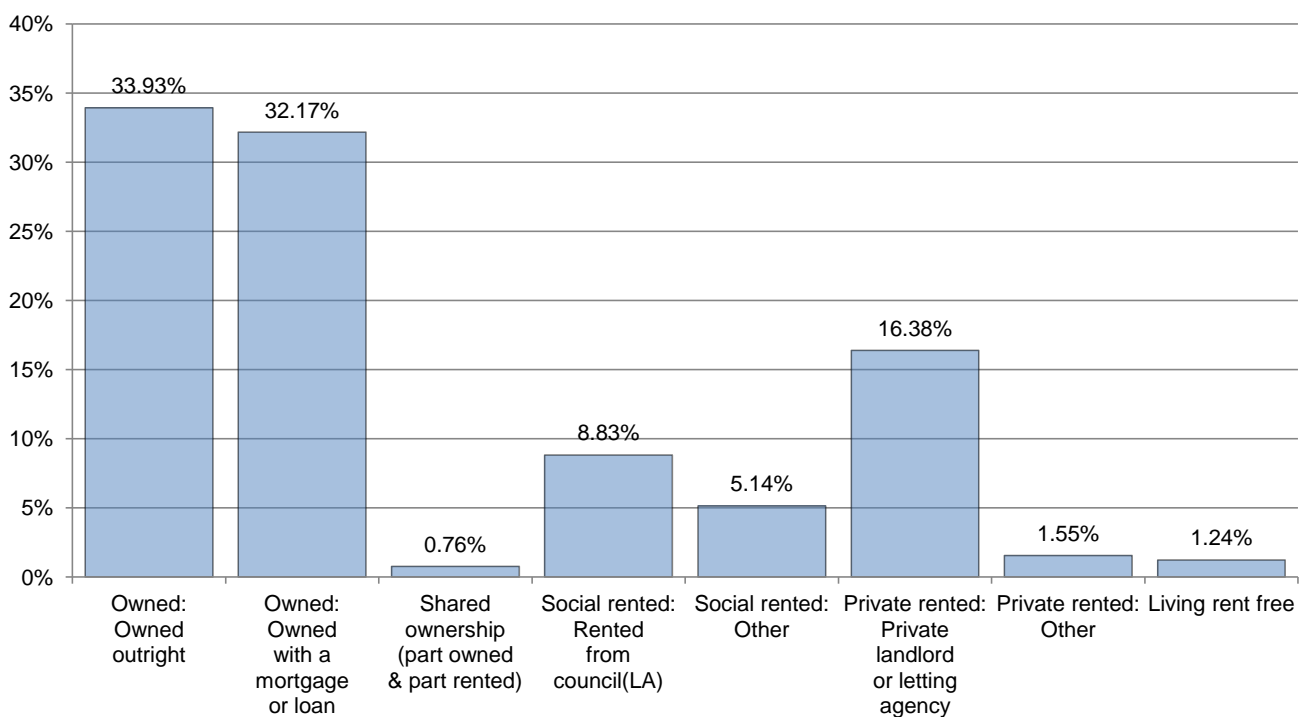
A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B: Mining and quarrying, C: Manufacturing, D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, F: Construction

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, H: Transport and storage, I: Accommodation and food service activities, J: Information and communication, K: Financial and insurance activities, L: Real estate activities

M: Professional, scientific and technical activities, N: Administrative and support service activities, O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, P: Education, Q: Human health and social work activities

Source: Census 2011

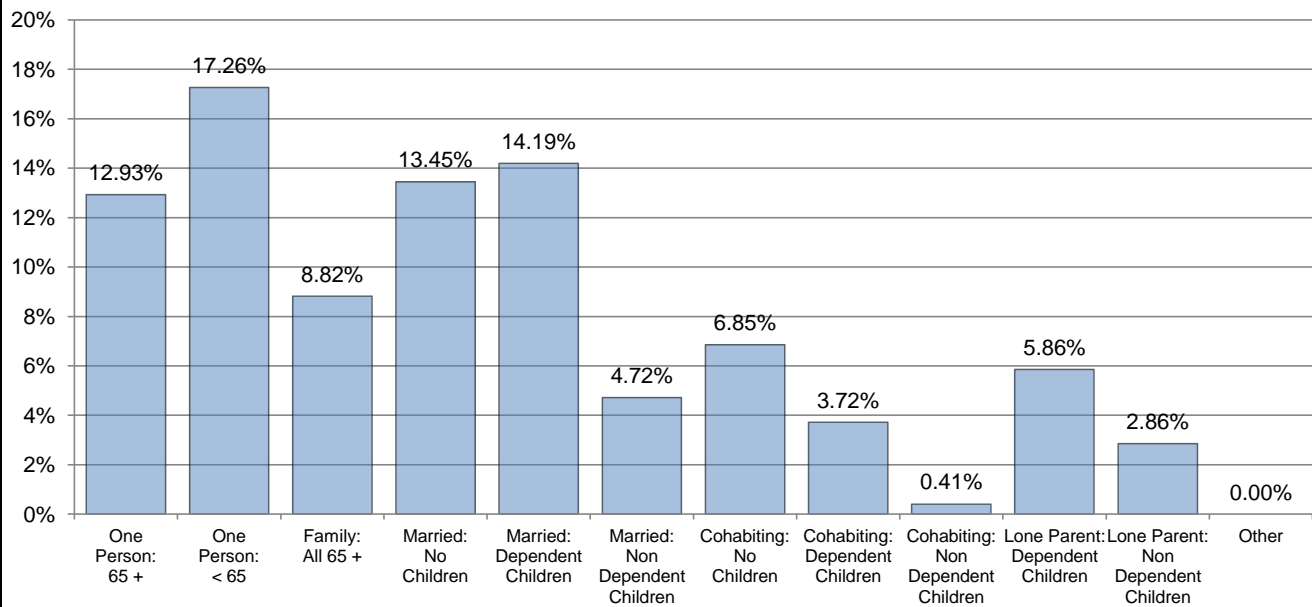
### Tenure



Source: Census 2011



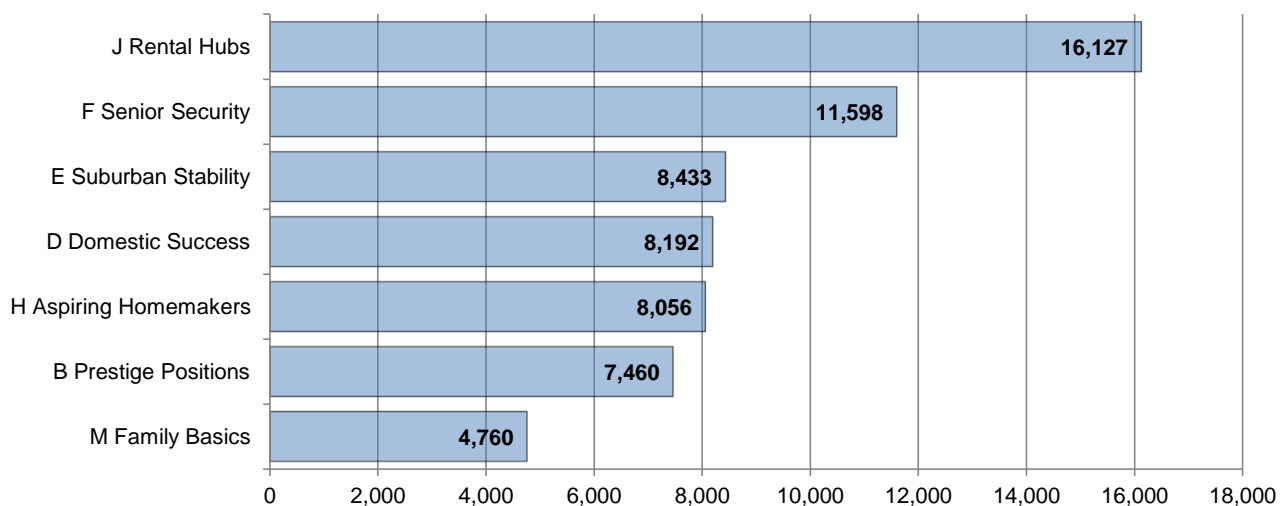
## Household Composition



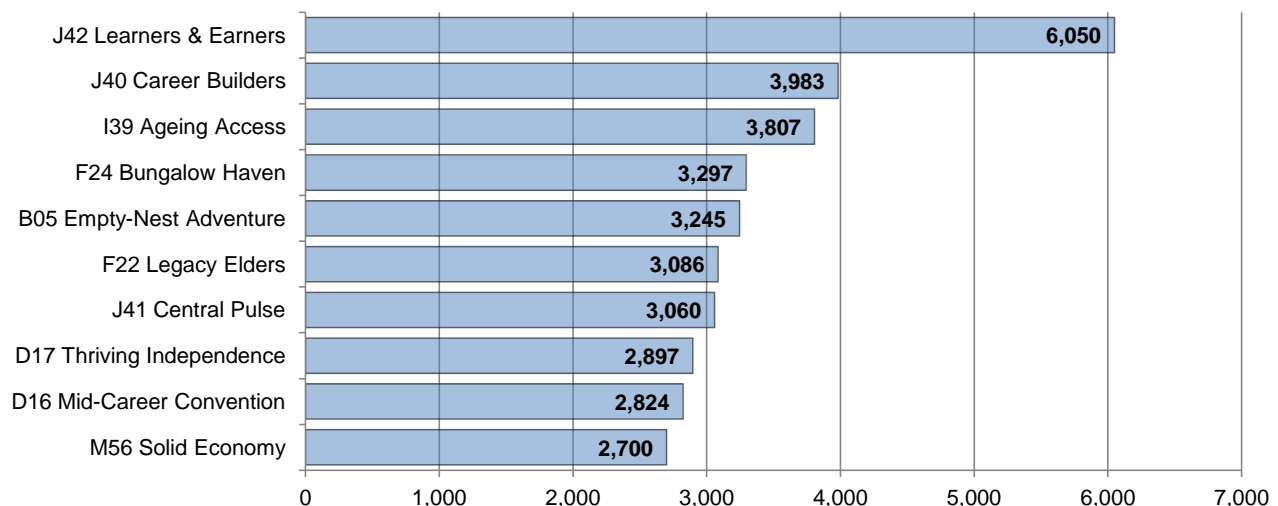
Source: Census 2011

## Household Types

### Experian Groups (2015)



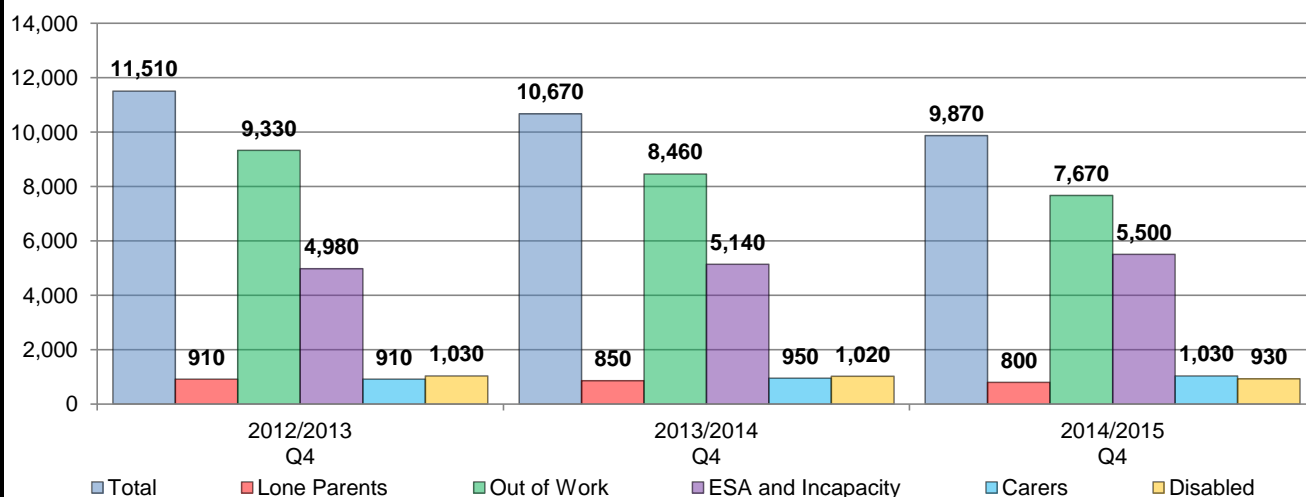
### Experian Types (2015)





## Economy

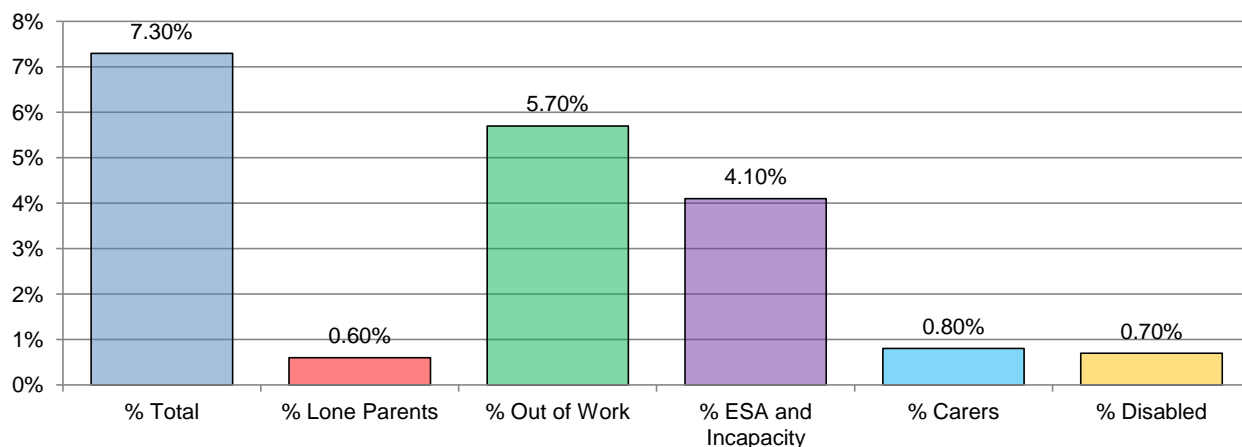
**Benefit Claimant Numbers  
Working age Population (16-64)**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

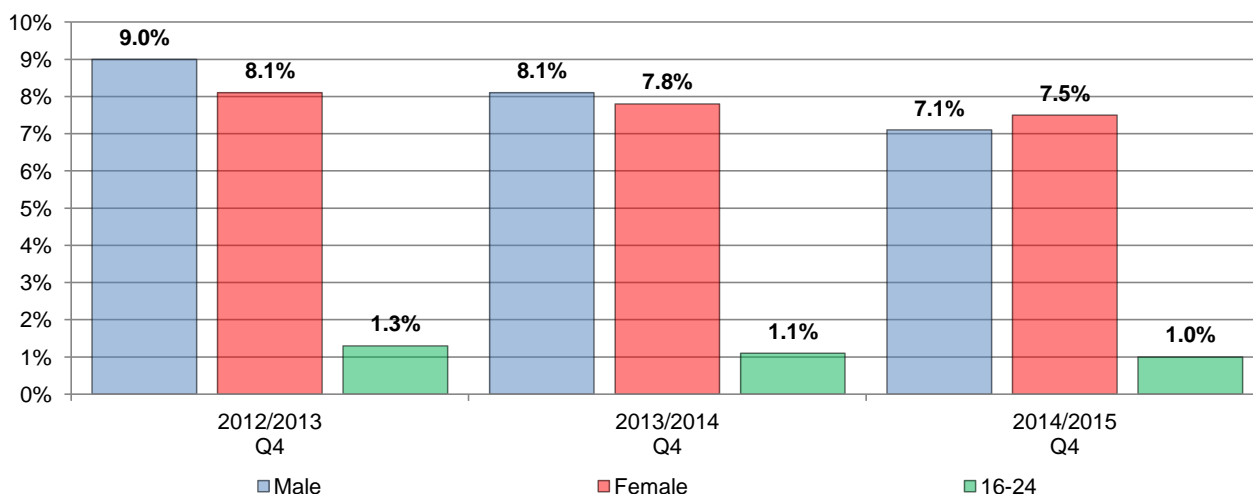
**Benefit Claimant Rate  
Working age Population (16-64)**

Q4 2014/2015



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

**Total Benefit Claimant Rate (Age and Gender)  
Working age Population (16-64)**

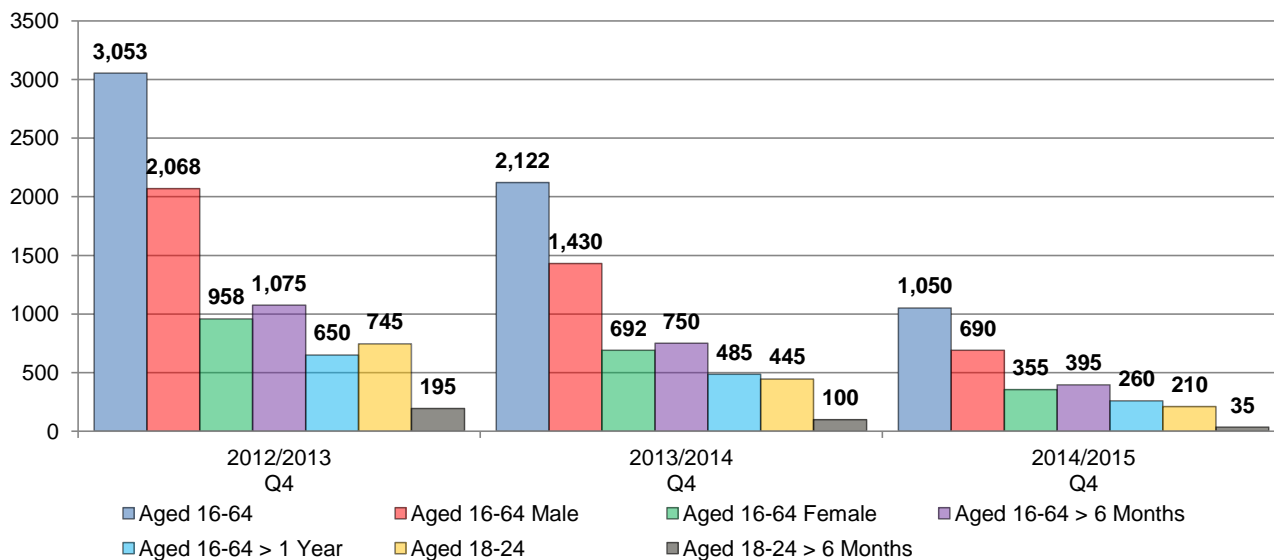


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)



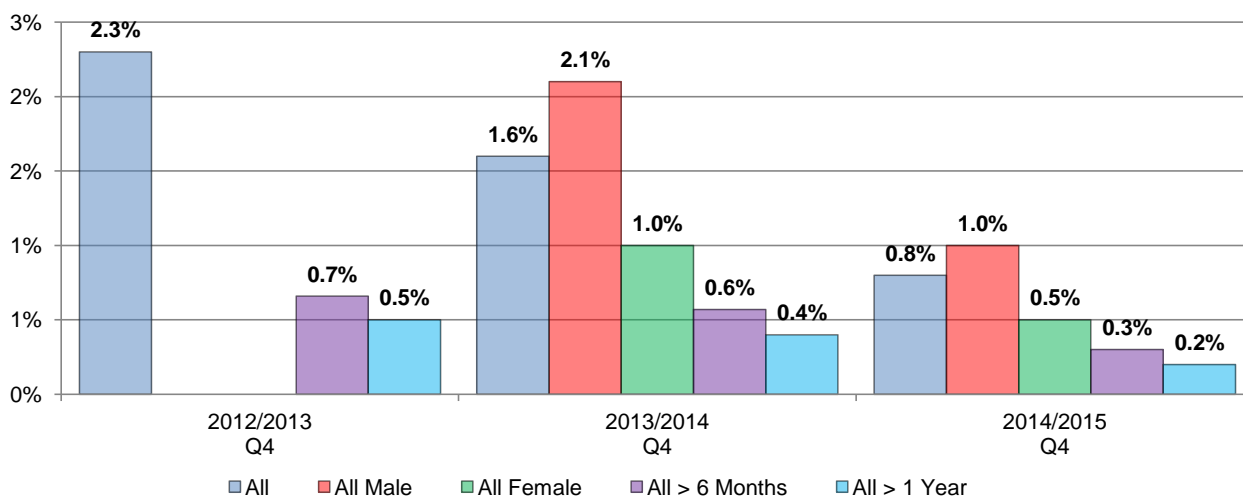
## Economy

JSA Claimant Numbers



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

JSA Claimant Rate (Age and Gender)  
Working age Population (16-64)



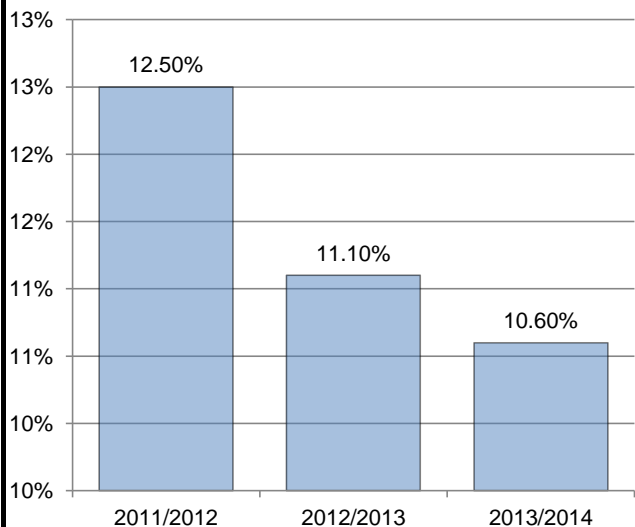
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)



## Poverty

### Child Poverty

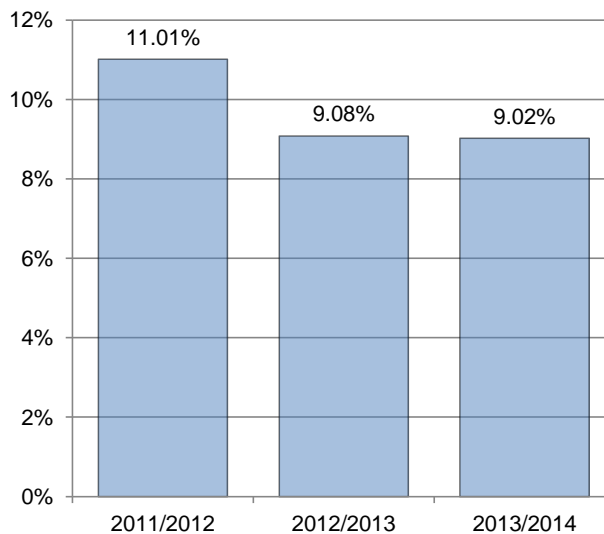
The proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of UK median income.



Source: HM Revenue & Customs

### Fuel Poverty

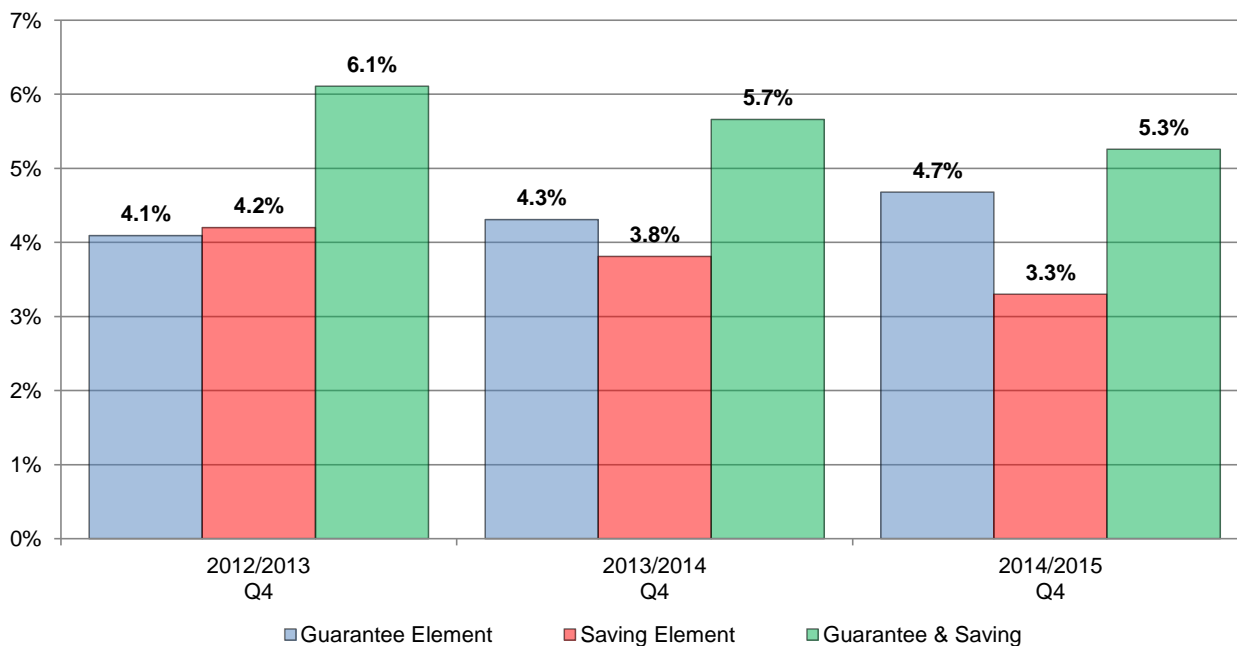
A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth.



Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

### Pension Credit

Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit.

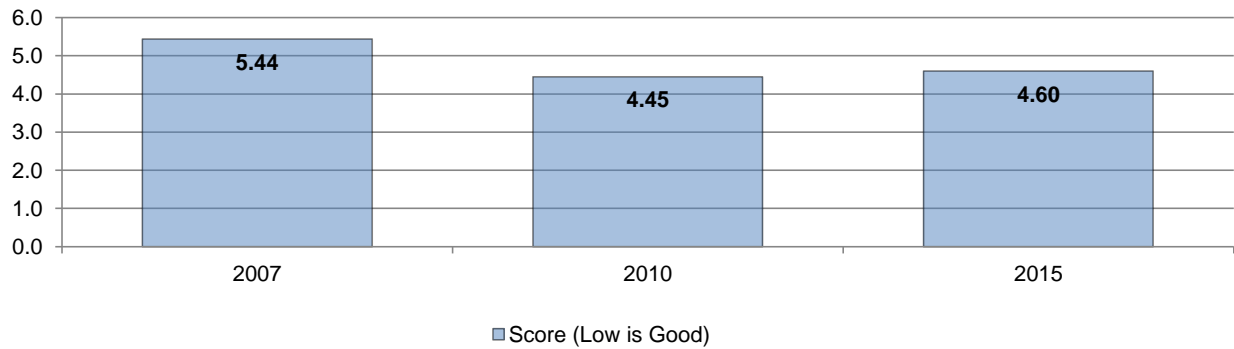


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)



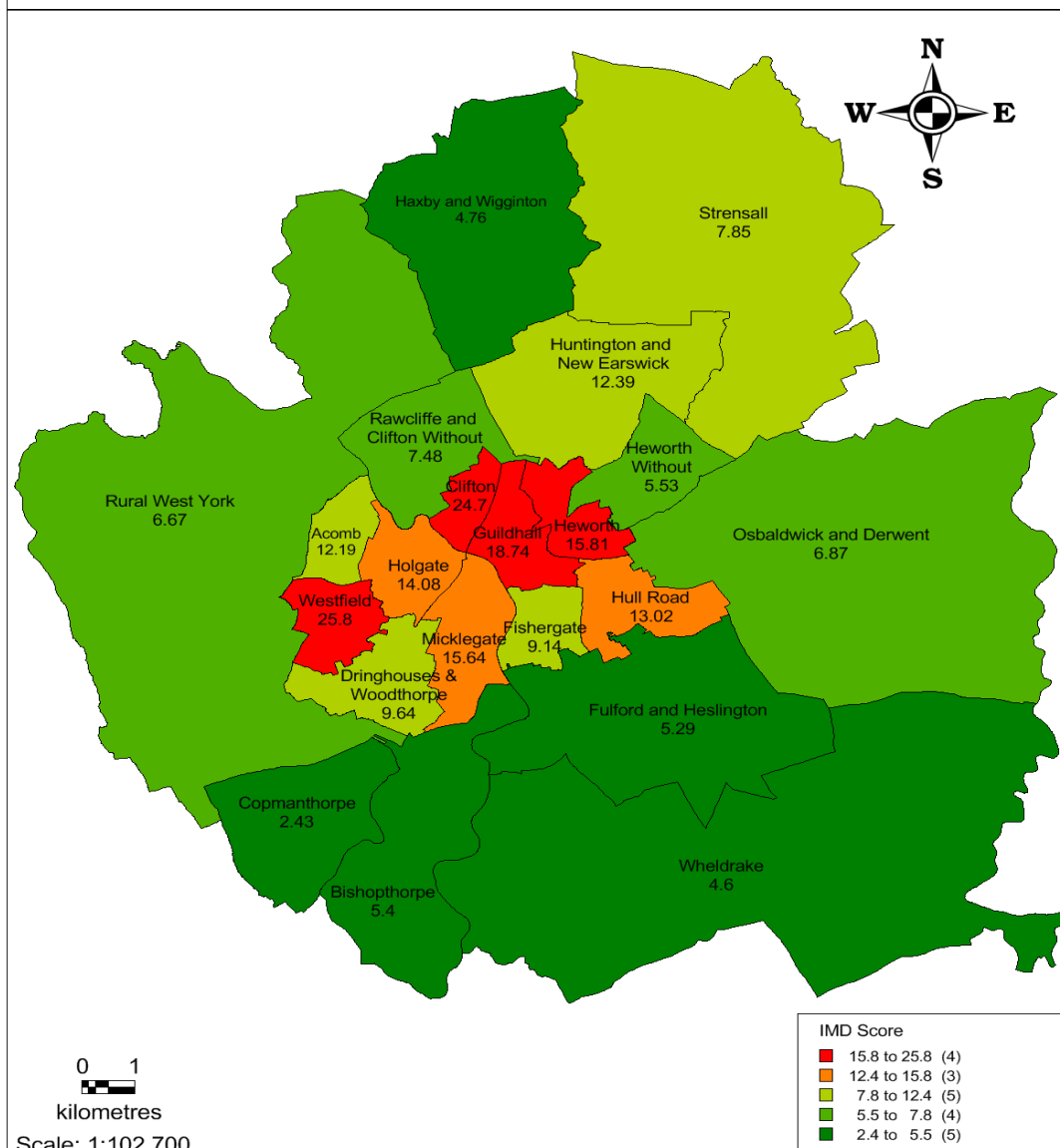
## Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The IMD measures and rates a number of different domains affecting quality of life including income, employment, education and skills, health and disability, crime, barriers to services and quality of living environments.



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

## Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015: York Wards



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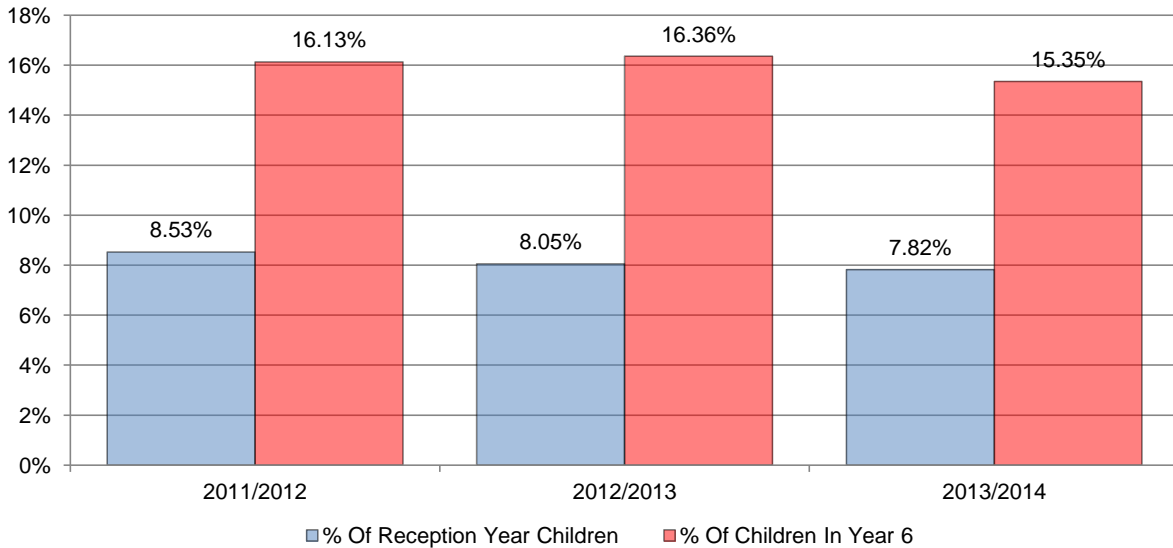
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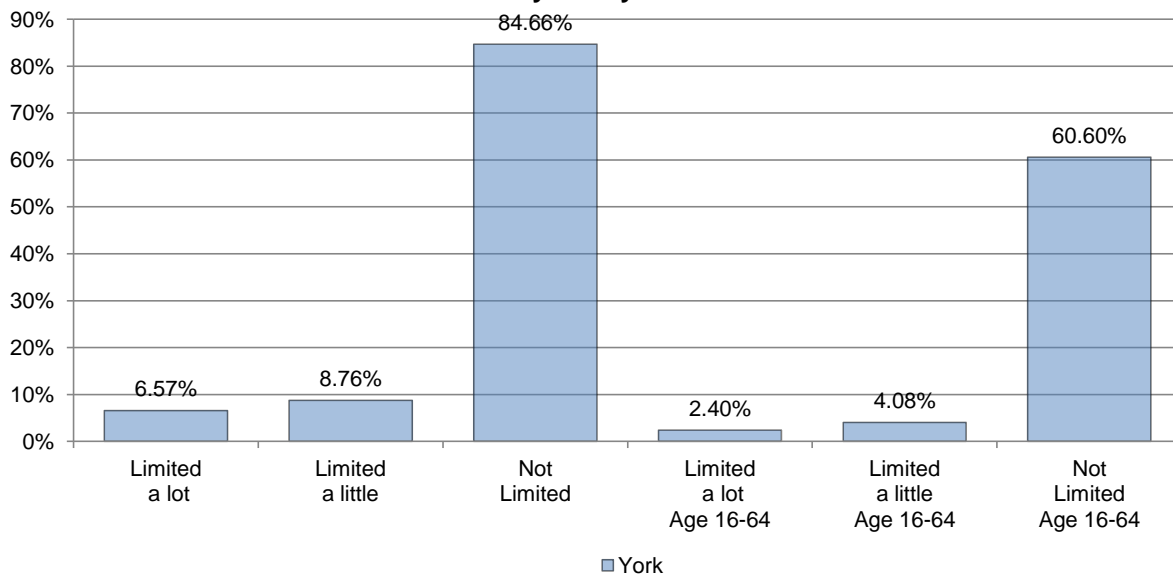
## Health and Wellbeing

### Childhood Obesity



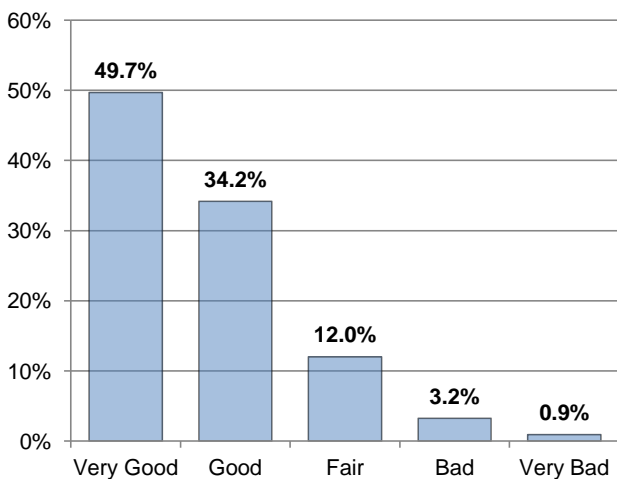
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

### Day to Day Activities



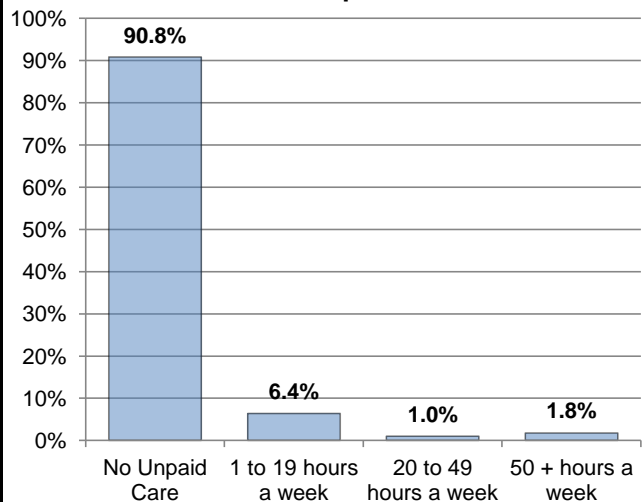
Source: Census 2011

### General Health



Source: Census 2011

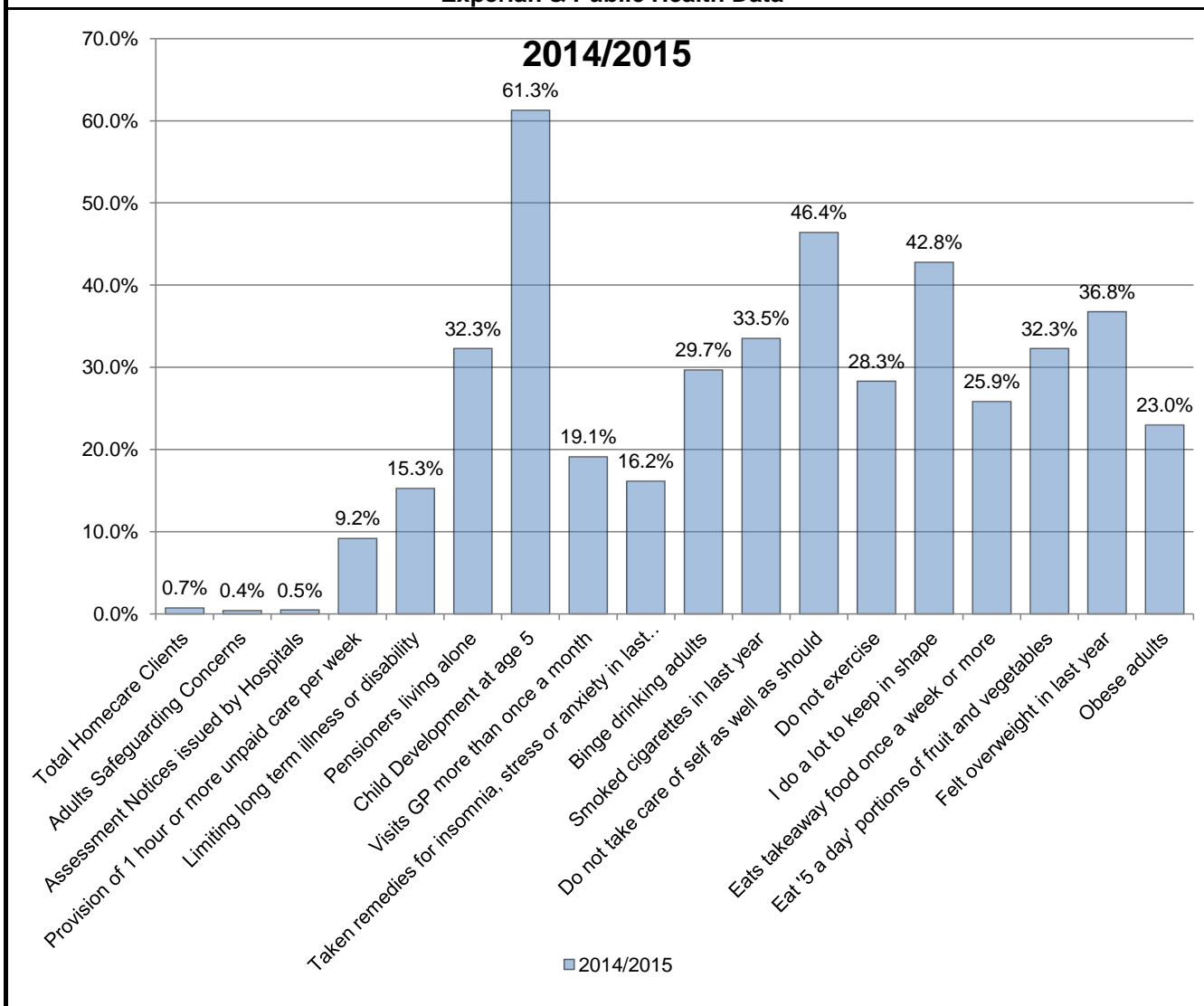
### Provide Unpaid Care



Source: Census 2011

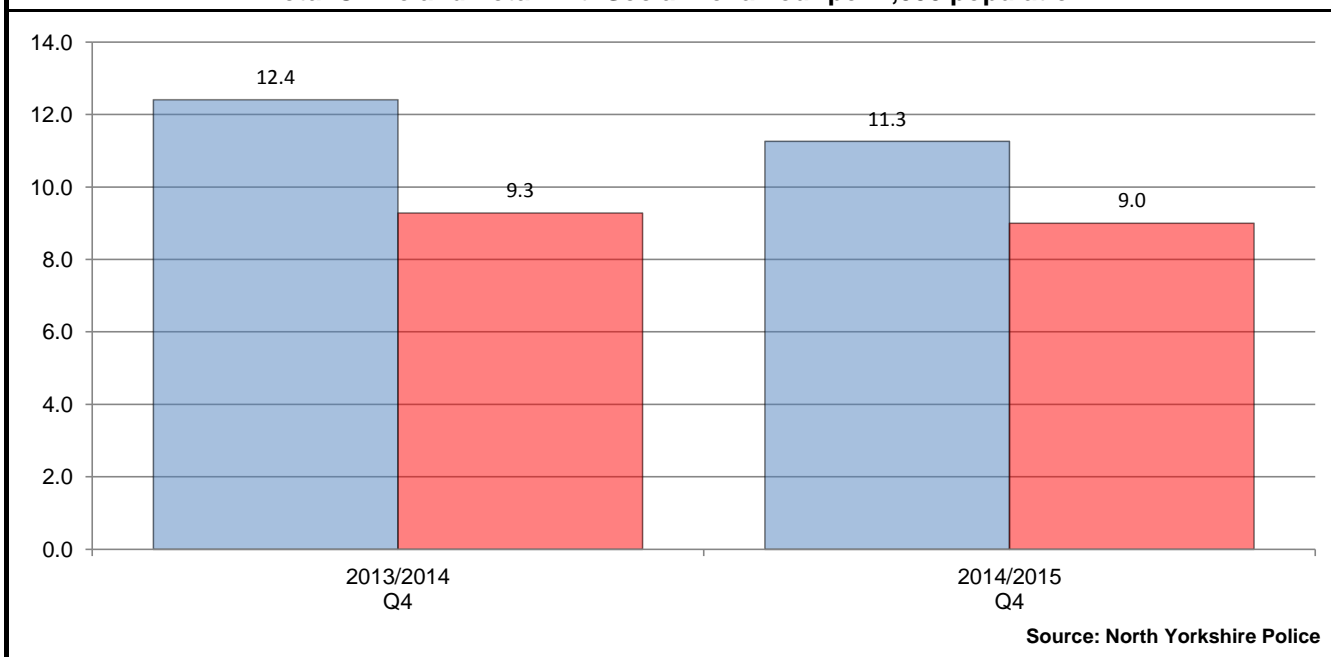


## Experian & Public Health Data



## Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

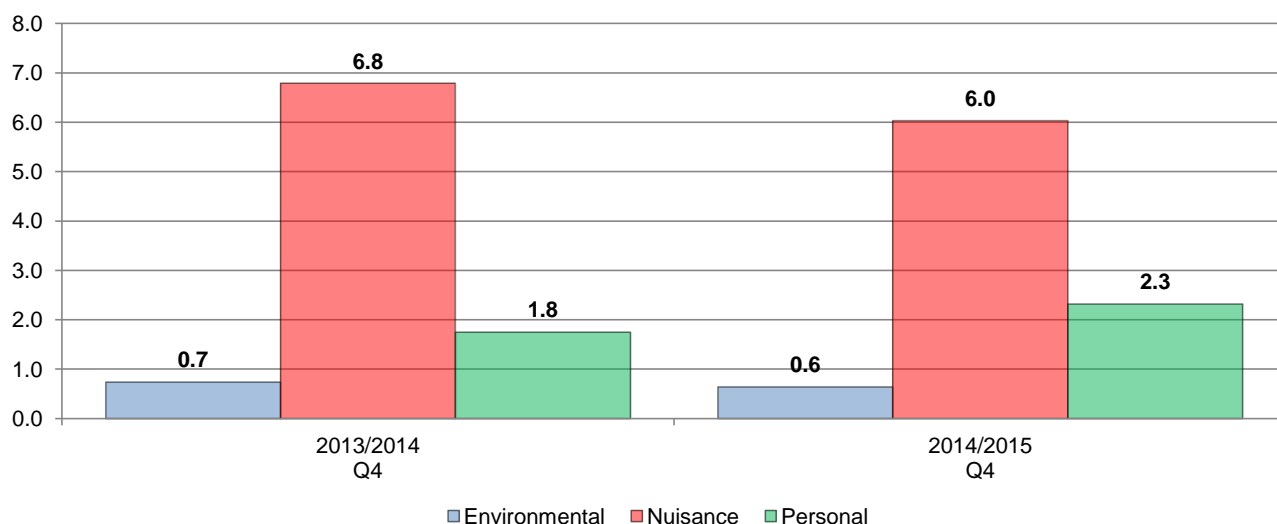
### Total Crime and Total Anti-Social Behaviour per 1,000 population



# York Profile

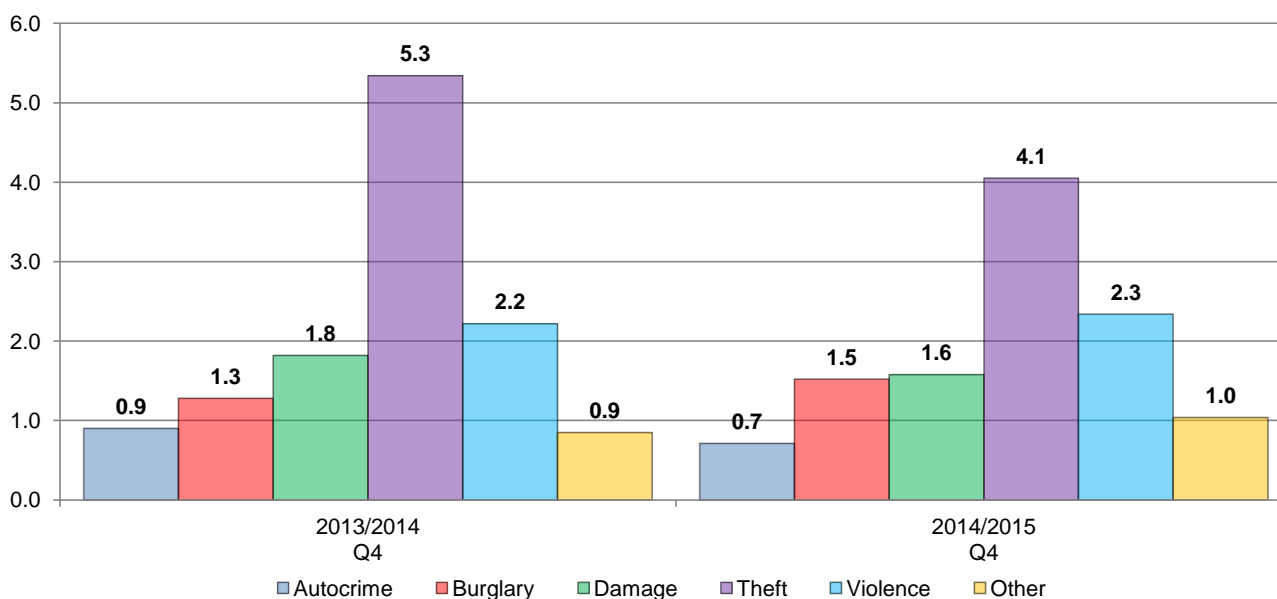


## ASB per 1,000 population



Source: North Yorkshire Police

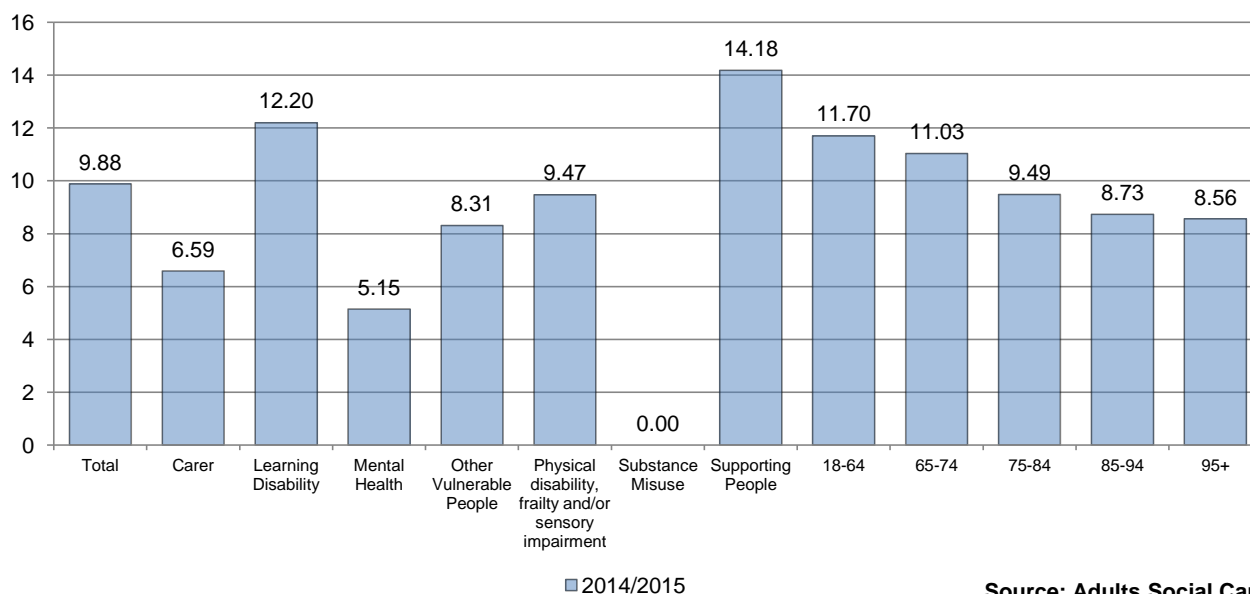
## Crime Rate per 1,000 population



Source: North Yorkshire Police

## Adult Social Care

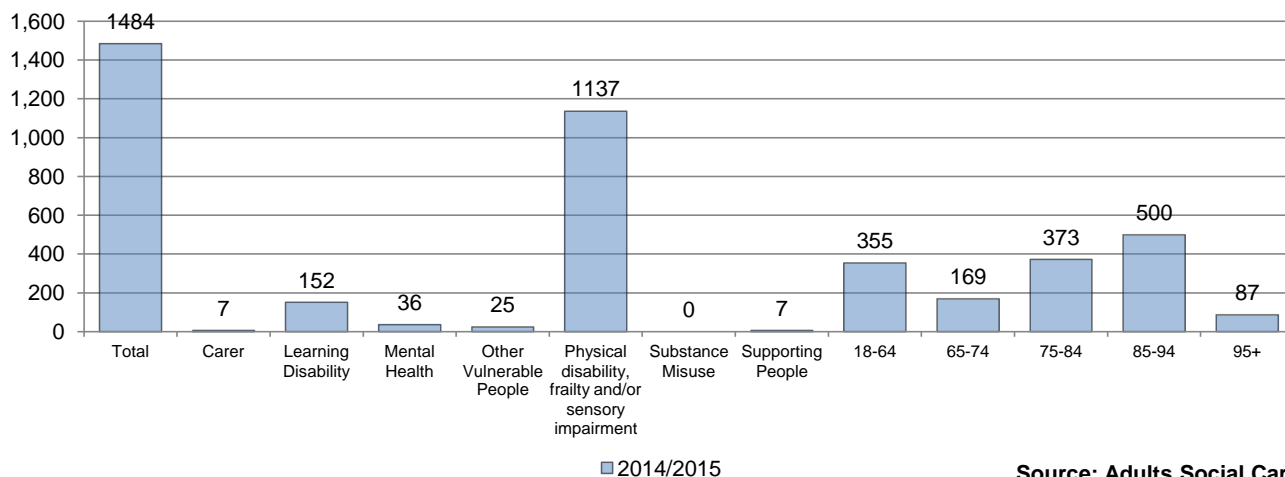
### Average Weekly Homecare Hours by Client Type and Age



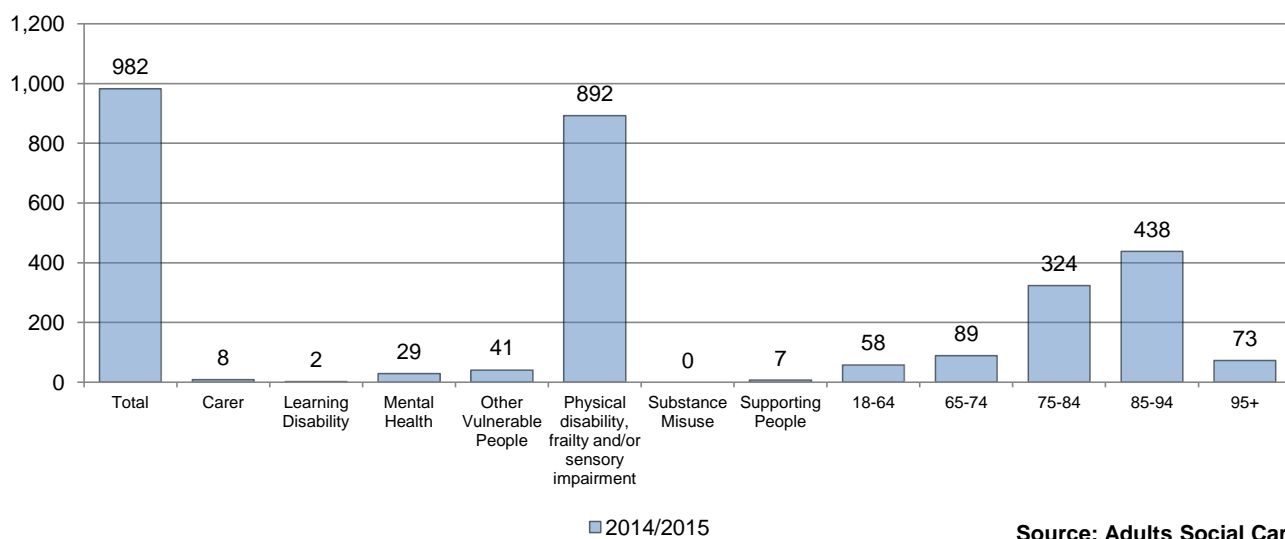
Source: Adults Social Care



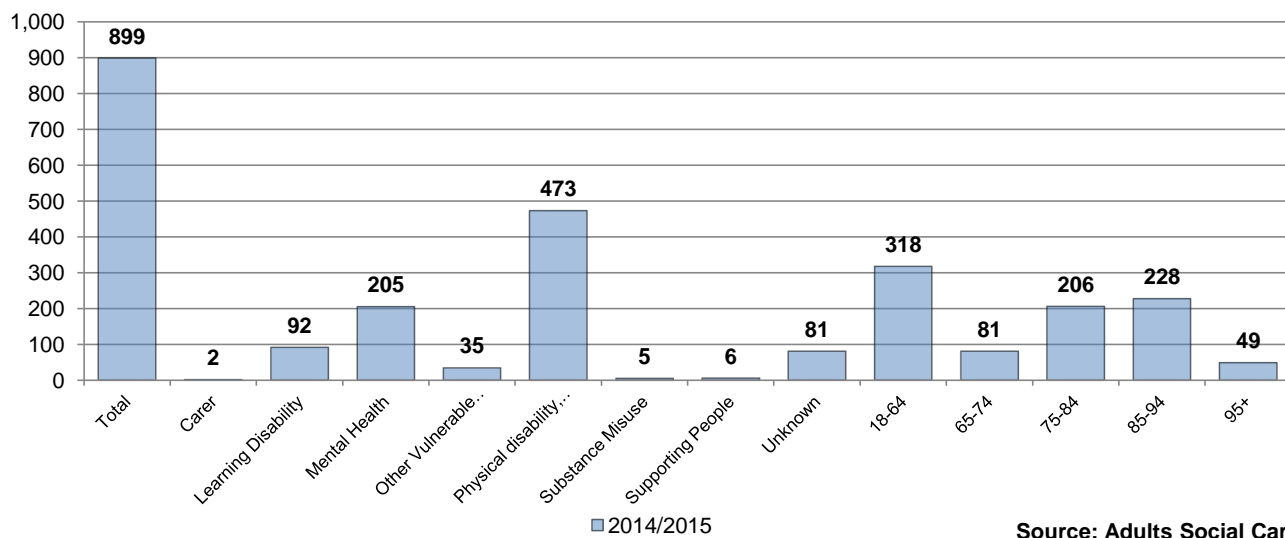
## Homecare Clients by Type and Age



## Assessment Notices (formerly Section 2 Notices) issued by Hospitals by Primary Client Type and Age



## Adults Safeguarding Concerns by Client Type and Age





<b>Experian Groups</b>
<b>J Rental Hubs</b> Aged 18-35, private renting, singles and sharers, urban locations, young neighbourhoods.
<b>F Senior Security</b> Elderly singles and couples, homeowners, comfortable homes, additional pensions above state, don't like new technology.
<b>E Suburban Stability</b> Older families, some adult children at home, suburban mid-range homes, 3 bedrooms, have lived at same address some years.
<b>D Domestic Success</b> Families with children, upmarket suburban homes, owned with a mortgage, 3 or 4 bedrooms, high internet use.
<b>H Aspiring Homemakers</b> Younger households, full-time employment, private suburbs, affordable housing costs, starter salaries.
<b>B Prestige Positions</b> High value detached homes, married couples, managerial and senior positions, supporting students and older children, high assets and investments.
<b>M Family Basics</b> Families with children, aged 25 to 40, limited resources, some own low cost homes, some rent from social landlords.
<b>Experian Types</b>
<b>J42 Learners &amp; Earners</b> Students among local residents, close proximity to universities, cosmopolitan atmosphere, often terraces, two-thirds rent privately.
<b>J40 Career Builders</b> Most aged 26-35, singles and cohabiting couples, good incomes from career jobs, rent /own nice apartments, pleasant neighbourhoods.
<b>I39 Ageing Access</b> Average age 63, often living alone, most are homeowners, modest income, 1 or 2 bed flats and terraces.
<b>F24 Bungalow Haven</b> Elderly couples and singles, own their bungalow outright, neighbourhoods of elderly people, may research online, like buying in store.
<b>B05 Empty-Nest Adventure</b> Couples aged 56 and over, children have left home, live in long-term family home, book holidays and tickets online, comfortable detached homes.
<b>F22 Legacy Elders</b> Oldest average age of 78, mostly living alone, own comfortable homes outright, final salary pensions, low technology knowledge.
<b>J41 Central Pulse</b> Aged under 35, city centre regeneration, rent small new build and converted flats, graduate starter salaries, most frequent cinema goers.
<b>D17 Thriving Independence</b> Singles and cohabittees 36+, family neighbourhoods, middle managers, large outstanding mortgage, comfortable income.
<b>D16 Mid-Career Convention</b> Married couples with kids, traditional suburbs, professional jobs, likely to have life cover, high proportion with mortgage.
<b>M56 Solid Economy</b> Families with children, renting from social landlord, pockets of social housing, lower wage service roles, relatively stable finances.